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The Christmas Fiddle

There's somethin' in a fiddle's soun somehow shakes an' thrills

My soul with sweeter music than the whippoorwills,

Or the wild notes o' the mockin'bird spring is in her prime,

But best of all I love 'em when they're playin' Christmas time.

When the cabin fires are blazin' an' the holly With longith' sprays o' mistletoe are pangin' overhead;
When a feller's eyes are chasin' o' the dimples o' the girls,
An' he's lost his way forever in the tangle o' their curls.

Then I like to hear the fiddle an' its every tune is sweet;
There's a twinkle in my eyes then an' affidget in my feet;
When they range the girls aroun' me for the dancin' soon to be.

Its' a h lleluia season to the very soul o'

When I hear that: "Swing your partners!" I feel my pulses bound!

My arms jest fall o' sweetness an' the room agoid' round!

And, "Ladies to the center!" an' "Hands round!" thrills me through,
For a girl's hand's mighty tender in the brown, broad palm o' you!

The heavy hall may patter on the shingled

But it's always sweeter, sweeter when the holly's hangin' high
An' the Christmas hamps are lighted in the windows o' the sky;
An' I think if I was dyin' I would skill be feelin' prime
As the liveliest angel flyin', with principle Christmas time! - Frank L. Stanton.

BILL ARP AND HIS WIFE.

QUIET TIMES AT THE OLD HOME.

The Children and Scattered and Gone -The German Cypera Makes Him Tired and Sleepy.

Half a chicken-half la dozen biscuits, a little hominy and butter and a small pot of coffee. It has been about forty years since wife and I sat down to as little as that. Of course it is enough for us, and more than enough, but it looks so stingy; only two of us now, except when we send off and borrow a grandchild-our home daugh ters and the little orphan have gone to Florida for the winter. My wife says she hears the rats galloping in their rooms upstairs every night. They have found out that the girls have gone. My wife wasn't sure that rats made candle and went upstairs in my thocturnal garments and hunted all over the rooms and closets and under the bess, and found nothing, of course. I didn't expect to find anything. The same was farme. She couldn't walk at all hardly. My wife says she was just tangled up in her shroud or may be she had been dead so long she had lost the use of her extremities. She was the t expect to find anything. just lonsome and sad, that's all, and she didn't like to hear me snor while she was ruminating about scattered children. All of the have deft us at last, and by and by b will separate us too. course we could go and live with so of the married children, and would be glad to have us; but I ne saw an old couple that liked to g up their home and fireside. The its of forty years are hard to broken. Half a chicken is enough, even that is a sign that we are alone we two. I didn't feel like saying gr

over such a stingy meal. didn't you cook it all, Aunt Ann,' "Cos it'il be better for supper, she said. But we send for a gr child now every day or two and sv them around, and they are always glad to come. My wife's great pleasure now is patting the gra children. She says she is nearly bl! but I see her sewing on someth every day-fixing up something their Christmas gifts. A child w out a grandmother does not have share of happiness. Every gramother is a Eugene Field, though the Every gran can't make poems of their feelings. was talking about Field the other d to my friend Ferris in George Adai office, and he said he used to set ty Field for The St. Louis Tim and the boys always had a good tin in jestling with him. "What's that said I. "Well," said he, "we didn throw dice for the cigars, but threw em quads." "What's that" "Well," said he, "type-se ting is counted by the ems. It is quad piece, and there are three littly nicks on the shank, and jeffing wa played by taking up a handful quads at random and throwing ther own upon the table, and the one wi showed up the fewest nicks lost th wager. I remember that Field

Press. Setting type is a good school for a boy. He is obliged to learn lit whether he wants to or not, and there is many a one who has made his rark besides Ben Franklin and mt the 'quad?" said

generally the unlucky boy, and had t

pay the cigars. There were seven

time together after our nigat's wo

was done. There was Heir, Huff an Fatty Smith and Dummy Edwards an

the Monk and Betsy Heyd and Ger

and myself. Betsy was a boy. None

of us were bad or wild, and Gene was

as amiable as he was unlucky. There

was more in him than we knew then

and I always felt a pride in having

been one of his companions. You

know that Charley Lewis was another

type-setter and took his pen name of 'M Quad' while on The Detroit Free

us who generally spent our leisur

We were paid not of ems, but by the em. It took two e's or " said I (when I feel very my Angelina, like the dear t you like to go to Atlanta and Damrosch opera? You haven't an opera since I took you to Sontag and Steffanoni and Max

etzek in New York in 1853. Just

nk of it-that was forty-two years

Latin word and

too much money," said

id I. "Two dollars for he balcony. Suppose "Siegfried." go," said she. tands fine music and

never has heard an opera on the

stage."
That settled is. I had heard it hinted around that my wife would like hinted around that my wife would like hours been. Veni, vidi, audi—and I an satisfied. Four hours on 'a hard wo d seat will satisfy any veteran—even the angels were making music. It was all German to me I heard Jean Lind sing once and that was music. I understood that and I was charmed. It thrilled me and filled me with unutterable rap-

When I see the old-time fidler who has heard the fiddle sing for many actorsty winter—in summer time, in spring.

Lay by his coat an' strike a note, it's "Brethron, bar the door!"

For I know that trouble's comin' on that cabin's sandy floor!

and filled me with unutterable rapture and all I could do was to weep with emotion. But this German business tired me awfully and I slept right good at times. I can sleep bolt upright and never a ove. When the music was soft and seweet I enjoyed it, but I couldn't see theything burdly. couldn't see turything hardly. Sieg-fried was intending an old broken sword and I liked that old-time blacksmith shop, but there was a tall wo-man in front of me with a big black ostrich foother in her hat and she bobbed it around so I didn't even see the anvil cut in two. It's an outrage. The lady belloind me had no such obstacles. There are no feathers on my head. The clink of the hammer and The snow may beat the songbirds from the windy nests they love;
The cows may miss the clover on the lillside an' the lea.

But in joy I'm rollin' over when the sings to me!

stactes. The collink of the hammer and and the screech of the file were good and the mostic chimed with both delightfully. Singfried is a good black-smith and ought to follow the trade in my opinion. I wish they would sing in English. I'll bet there were not ten in a hundired of that audience who my opinion. in English. who understood a word that was sung. They go there because it is considered

the thing to do. It is fashionable. Of course there was sweet music and so there is in a church or in the parlor or in a ministrel show and it don't drag along for hours. Siegfried had to kill a dragon and it took him a half was a drag on sure could have killed him in a enough. I minute with that magic sword. But the birds did sing most sweetly and that lady that was hidden up in the trees—ah, that was delicious. I liked that. The drums and horns all hushed for that. Sometimes when the whole orchestra was in full blast fiddling and blowing and drum beating for dear life and stopped all of a sudden it scured me. I thought something had bursted or the boiler had collapsed or the air broke come uncoupled. The suddenness always awaked me and once I jumped so my wife noticed it and asked what was the matter. I told her I had a slight palpitation and was threatened with heart failure, which I am. At times it seemed to me the musicians were trying to drown the voice of that woman that Siegfried found asleep or dead in the woods

world they say, but she couldn't do justice to herself with all those horns a blowing. Siegfried had found her tshe woods reclining on a mossy bank, and as he had never before seen a woman he thought she was an angeel and wanted to wake her but was afraid. For a long time he tiptoed and circled and at last ven-

tured to to uch her and his plaintive voice seemled to plead with her to awake, but she didn't By and by he got bolder and leaning I his lips to hers and drew back as if he had committed the un pardonable sin. Well, of course, that waked herof course it did; and after shehad com e to herself she looked lovingly toward him and began to singdon't know I don't care,

said and

but there was love in it-lots of love

and he caught the malady and sang

what she

back at he and just such melody never heard It took him too long to though. I think I would her in half the time. have waked But all c peras have an end some vhere, and his one finally closed just in time for 1 is to lose our train and we had to wait mearly three hours for the This vexed me and I considered mys oif the injured person, but didn't com plain -no I never complain. My wife and I daughter say that it was went there to please them it is all right with me. It was grand, glocomy and peculiar. They read if the opera before and knew what the singing was about, and they told mre how Tannhauser and Loere composed nearly fifty years ago and d were introduced in Paris and Viennal and nobody liked them, and they Mwent dead and slept for thirty year s until Liszt took hold of them and received them out of his great regard for Wagner. He educated the muffical world up to Wagner's

standard and now they are played by the week in Bureuth, the greatest musical counter in the world. By the week is mobant that it takes a whole week to go Ithrough one opera, for it is not cut or a bridged like it is over here. The compainty will play all the morning and heave a recess for dinner and continue in the afternoon and again at

night and the next day and so on until

the whole thing is finished. Mercifu

fathers-will nat would become of me if I

had to endulire the like of that

-The Sen aboard Air Line has given sixty days thotice of its intended with-drawal from the Southern States Freight Adsociation. Vice President St. Johns skys that the Seaboard withdraws bect tuse the organization has not been co impleted, in that a new arbitration edommittee has been elected and there in s a deadlock over the matter. He declares that some of the stronger libes are not disposed to treat the weakent lines fairly. The with-

lead to a rrollte war, -It is a limommon fact, but not gen erally ron mbered, that a cock will not crow un pless he can throw buck his head. If the cock is shut overnight in a low coop where he cannot stretch back his ne in the mon

drawal of penho Seaboard will be apt to

NOT A DISSENTING VOICE.

The Senate Passes the Bill Removing Confederate Disabilities.

The United States Senate engaged in a work of reconciliation on Christmas Eve by passing the bill removing disabilities of Confederate soldiers. The proceedings were as follows: Mr. Hill (Dem.) of New York asked

the Senate to take up and pass the bill introduced by him last week to repeal the statute which prohibits ex-Confederate officers who had previously been commissioned officers in the United States army or navy from hold-

ing positions in the army or navy. Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio declared himself as heartily in favor of the bill, but thought that it should take the ordinary course and be referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Hill argued that the bill was

simple one, and needed no consideration by a committee. He thought it would be a good thing, just before Christmas, to make this present to the old Confederate officers who had for-merly held commissions in the United

States army.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire favored the bill and declared that it ought to be passed and passed to-day, It was simple in its character. As the Senate had, the other day, unanimously, without distinction of party, come to the support of a Democratic President when he announced national principles in relation to Venezuela, so he hoped that to-day without delay, without criticism, without amendment, freely and generously, this bill might be passed by the affirmative votes of every Senator.
Mr. Gray (Dem.) of Delaware, while

favoring the bill, agreed with Mr. Sherman that it should be referred to a committee in the regular way.

Mr. Hawley (Rep.) of Connecticut,
while favoring the bill, justified the act which is now proposed to repeal. It was proper legislation at the time it was passed, but that time had now

passed away.
Mr. Daniel (Dem.) of Virginia favored the bill and presented resolutions of the Virginia Legislature favoring its passage and the President's mes-sage. He said that when the Cenfederate soldiers laid down their arms, they laid them down and were done fighting. The disagreeable memories of the war were obliterated, and ever since the men of the South and of the North were one people with a common country. It should not be forgotten, he said, as to the young men who had been educated at West Point and Au-

napolis, that the expenses of those in-stitutions had been contributed to proportionably by their own States. Mr. Sherman submitted the motion to refer the bill to the committee on mil+tary affairs.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem.) of Indiana was inclined to favor the motion to refer. He attached no great importance to the bill now except as an expression of nationality, brotherhood and total re-conciliation. He called attention to the fact, however, that Confederate officers of the highest rank who had Union army, Longstreet, Joe Johnston, by the Senate for many important positions.

Mr. Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut explained that his objection to the bill last week was merely to a technical point, not as to its merits, for he favored it. But yet, he said, newspapers in the South had taken occasion to laud Mr. Hiil, to condemn him (Mr. Pratt) as wanting in every attribute of patriotism and to apply all sorts of epithets to him, being careful to send him a marked copy of each paper (laughter). He had examined the bill and was satisfied that it was now in proper form, and that is would effectuate the purpose which its author had in view and he was so full of forgiveness this morning-the day before Christmasthat he was willing to join the Senator from New York in presenting this had fought in the Confederate army and who he was sure would rejoice to fight in the army of the whole of the country if the opportunity presented itself, of which he believee there was

no prospect at present. Mr. Allen (Rop.) of Nebraska ex-pressed his belief that the bill would een threatened, and if President Cleveland had not been "twisting one British lion's tail." He hoped, however, that the motion to refer would be withdrawn and that the bill would be passed at once.

that the bill would have occasioned such a long debate. Every Senator had heard the bill read; every Senator understood; yet for diversified reasons, no Senator wished it to pass immediately. It would have to be referred to a committee which knew all about it. but which would have to take some time to consider it. Why, he asked, go through those useless forms? He had labored under the idea that if last week the Senate could afford to take up and pass the Venezuelan commission bill, involving consequences peace or war, without action by a committee, it would not scruple to pass this little bill and to give to those old Confederates that Christmas present. He thought that the spectacle was one of straining at a gnat and swallowing He remembered that the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, had moved to refer that bill to the comnittee on foreign relations; but he had not pressed that motion nor voted for it himself. As to Mr. Platt's reerence to newspaper articles lauding nim (Mr. Hill) he said that he would ike to have seen some of those comolimentary notices, as he saw few such

n print nowadays. (Laughter.) After further discussion, a vote wa taken on Mr. Sherman's motion to refer the bill, and the result was Yeas 8, nays 30-less than a quorum A subsecent roll call showed the resence of 47 Senators—over a quorum and then Mr. Sherman withdrew the motion to refer and the bill was read

a third time and passed. -The story is told of a canny Scot, who having recently lost his wife, was receiving the commiseration of a friend. "You have a great trial, Mr. Campbell." "Yes, sir, you may well say that," was the reply. And then pausing, with a shake of his head: "Not ek, there will be no crowing only was it a great trial, but let me ning until the bird is re- tell, a matter of verra considerable

FORT SUMTER TO BE MANNED.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.

The War Department Will Repair the Historic Fort and Build Bat-teries on Sullivan's Island, Special to The News and Courier.

Fort Sumter is to be rehabilitated and armed for the protection of the eity of Charleston. That old fortress that played such an important part in the opening of the war for Southern ndependence is again to be fitted with ten-inch rifles and be equipped for the defence of Charleston harbor. The roject has been under consideration at the war department for some time past, but the question was brought diectly to the attention of the Secretary of War, Gen. Miles, the commanding general of the army, and Gen. Craigill, the chief of engineers, by Representative Elliott, who represents the Charleston District. Gen. Miles has recently been South, and is heartily in favor of the restoration of the old fortification to a warlike condition. It is not known whether the renovation of Fort Sunter is due to the threatened conflict with Great Britain, but the proposition meets with the cordial endorsement of all of the officers named. There is something like \$75,000 available for the fortifications in Charleston harbor, and the Secretary of War is willing that the money should be expended upon Fort Sumter, and a land battery on Sullivan's Island, in the same harbor. Since the close of the war Fort Sum-

ter has been almost deserted by the Covernment troops. For many years past an ordnance sergeant has lived there as a sort of watcher of the rapidly decaying government property.
Time has made but little impression upon its stout walls, but the elements have played havor with the interior and the exposed portions of the struc-ture. It is estimated that the fort can be placed in good condition and 'made quite formidable without the expenditure of a large sum of money. The

principal outlay will be for guns.

It is a remarkable coincidence that Fort Sumter, the first fortification to figure in the late war, is now the first point of defence to get ready to resist foreign invasion. Even if there should be no occasion for conflict, it is con-tended that Fort Sumter should be restored to its normal condition, and maintained with the same care and fidelity that is employed upon the fortifications in New York harbor. Representative Elliott was highly gratified at the success of his visit to the war department, and he proposes to push While at the war department Col.
Elliott met Capt. Abbot, who is in charge of the river and harbor im-

provements in and around Charleston. Capt. Abbot also agrees with his superiors that the fortifications in Charleston harbor should be rehabilitated. In addition to equipping and arming Fort Sumter it is also proposed to build three batteries on Sallivan's Island for guns and mortars. The work on Sullivan's Island has been delayed by the difficulty in fixing the price for the property needed, but it is understood Union army, Longstreet, Joe Johnston, matter adjusted so that work may nce without further delay to sending troops to Sullivan's Island, Gen. Miles says he is fully in sympathy with such a proposition, and he will do all in his power to have the new batterics garrisoned without delay. Upon examination of the subject it was ascertained that there are now on Sulligovernment, which may be used as quarters for the troops. The site for one of the new batteries is quite near Fort Moultrie, and the other two are to be located according to the judgment of the chief of engineers. All of these batteries will be armed with ten-inch

Some time ago Col. Elliott asked the Secretary of War for a report on the project contemplating the improvement of navigation between Charleston and Beaufort by means of a cut through Christmas gift to those officers who Fenwick's Island. The proposed imprevement was recommended several yours ago but it was not provided for because of the large cost involved. Capt. About has just submitted his report on the project, which he says can completed at a greatly reduced figure as compared with the original ectimates. For from \$25,000 to \$45,000 not have been heard of if war had not a channel of from forty-five feet to ninety . et car oe cut between the points named. is eked by Capt. Abbot's re port. Col. Elliott will press the matter beince the river and harbor commit-

MARLY COTTON FACTORIES,

The Pioneer Was the Burnt Factory in Spartanburg County-Some Facts

About the Builders

Maj. Wm. Hoy in Carolina Spartan. Mr. Editor :-- I have been called or pioneer manufacturers of cotton in the proprietor of the factory, was engaged in a lawsuit with McDowell, of and gained it. When the factory was burnt, I do not know. Weaver afterwards built a factory on one of the prongs of Middle Tyger, in Greenville County. The Hills must have come to shoes, sir!" said Mr. Hamilton. Henry came with the Hills and was and the or sometime engaged with them in spinning cotton on Tyger. He quit the business and was a lawyer in full practice as early as 1822.

When the Rev. Thomas Hutching came to what is now called Pelham do not know. His was the first factory I ever saw. I recollect seeing it as early as 1822. Mr. Hutchings pperated the factory to some time near 830, he took into partnership Josiah they made it a success.

It might, Mr. Editor, be of some interest to some of your readers to know how the factory was operated. I heard Kilgore say that it took\\$20,000 a year to buy the cotton. That would pay for 500 bales, which number is now spun at Pelzer in five days. To turn this which i twenty thousand dollars back into They they would have to transport sion since that date. their thread by wagons to Western principal export from North Carolina, East Tennessee and a to England. Its money value is great quantity to the lower part of the three-fourths the State. They bartered a quantity of products. Rum comes next.

their thread in East Tennessee for flax thread. They sold flax thread to the shoe makers and had a large amount woven in the country looms, paying a Tariff Bills for the Relief of the skein of cotton thread for weaving a yard of cloth. Pelham, Mr. Editor, is about sixty yards inside the Green-

When Mr. Hutchings sold his factory on Enoree he built another at a prace now called Batesville, on a large creek Batesville, on a large creek
a short distance from what is now
Batesville. He was running that
factory in 1833. The precise time he
sold it, I do not know, but he was
running another at a place now called

All the members of the committee,
except Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and
Mr. McLaarin, of South Carolina, were
in attendance. The session lasted two
and a half hours. The Democrats Arlington in 1837. In this factory Simpson Bobo and D. W. Moore were concerned in some way. Most of the considered. As each section was read capital that built the factory belonged Mr. Turner, of Georgia, moved to to those men. A lawsuit in equity strike it out, the Democrats voting resulted in Mr. Hutchings losing his in the affirmative and the Republicans case and the factory in some way fell in opposition. Mr. McMillin, of Teninto D. W. Moore's hands. Mr. Hutchings then quite the factory business for more time in which to consider and went to preaching in Charleston both bills. He argued that this being and Sayanana with great success. I a holiday the departments were closed;

Not far from 1837 Mr. Vardry McBee built a factory on Reedy River, not far from Graville. This was a brick building and was the best house that had been put up for cotton factories in the State. I think it was about 1837 also his motion for twenty-four murs' that Dr. Bivings came to Spartanburg delay. After this, discussion, for a and originated what was then called while, became general. The Damo-Bivingsville. That was the most ex- crats contended that the treasure now tensive exterprise in the manufacture contained a cast, balance of \$170,000, of cotton that had been originated in the State. From some cause a lawsuit deficiencies which might arise for sprung up, much to the injury of all several years; that the receipts before parties concern in it. Some time about '46 or '47 Dr. Bivings came to expenditures, and that no tariff regis-Middle Tyger and built a factory, then called Crawfordsville, now called Fairmont and operated it to the end of the know; it was running during the war. Simpson & Downs once had a factory on Rabun's creek, Laurens County. It was said that it was not a financial success. I believe that it was burned. They were both lawyers. Both were afterwards candidates for Congress. Simpson succeeded; Downs failed. There was once a small factory on a prong of Reedy River, in Greenville of the Secretary in looking them up. County. A man by the name of Berry County. A man by the name of Berry was concerned in it. I saw a small factory on a big creek two or three miles below old Pendleton.

It is well know that there was a large cotton factory near Columbia, on Saluda river, several years before the Confederat war. Nicholas Vicele Van-Patton, after going three times to England purchasing machinery for parties at the North, came to what was then known as Cantrell's shoals on Enorce and put up a cottor factory. VanPatton was said to be the best mechanic in the world. After a short time he piled up his machinery and went to work the third of a century

fifty feet. The river approaches the fall in a horse shoe shape making a peninsula of fifteen or twenty acres. By making a solid dam, the peninsula could be made a water reservoir which, by tunneling on both sides of the river tapping the reservoir, two addivan's Island buildings belonging to the tional falls could be secured. By making the dam high enough to catch the night and Sunday flow of water six factories, each as large as l'etham, could be operated.

Vaucluse, in Edgefield County, has been a cotton manufacturing establishnent for more than balf a century. pelieve it is the only concern in this State that ever was attempted to be operated by slave or negro labor. The experiment signally failed. The negroes robbed the factory and burnt t, or attempted to burn it and were nanged. When a Northern member of Congress fold McDuffie to build a iactory, put his negroes to work in it and get the benefit of a protective tariff, he replied by relating the Vau iuse matter and showed that the thievish and treacherous character of the negroes made them unfit for manu acturing purposes.

A QUESTION IN THEOLOGY.-F. K Van Tassel, a local missionary in Utster, contributes to the Kingston Free man an article from which we take the also rejected, the Republicans voting ollowing stary: "As I passed through Hasbrouck, I saw a church in an un inished condition, and inquired what church it was. I learned that it was Mr. Hamilton's. This leads me to speak of this second Robert Collver. blacksmith and a preacher. One day a minister of the Methodist Episcopal for information with regard to the denomination came to have his horse shod by Mr. Hamilton. Knowing his South Carolina. The first factory for spinning cotton that I ever heard of was what was sometimes called the Burnt Factory. It was in operation before 1816. At that time Weaver, put on my horse," "All right, sir." and the country nome near Asneving on Christman Baptist proclivities, he thought to ghot him. Said he, "Is this a Baptist of the Vanderbilt family now in this country were guests of "Biltmore House." Among them were Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, mother of the The sturdy blacksmith, with a smile. went to work, turned, calked and fitted Charleston. McDowell died that year the shoes, then laid them down and and his executor carried on the suit waited saying, "Will take some time to cool, sir; you will have to wait a little." "Why don't you dip them into you will have to wait a the tub?" said the Methodist man. 'Oh, that would make them Baptist of these persons traveled in their own Spartanburg about 1817 or '18. Major joke had gone far enough by this time, Methodist brother replied, Oh, well, dip them anyway; I'm in a derbilt had personally directed a corps So the Methodist horse wore hurry." Baptist shoes one time, and was no florists in giving the finishing touches

-Guiana was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Dutch settlements were founded in 1480. In 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh landed Kilgore, who had plenty of capital, and an area estimated at 99,925 square miles. In 1851 the population was about 148,000. The English made no permanent settlements in its early history. After various changes England made an arrangement with the Nethelands in 1814 by which they regained posses on of the territory, now called British Guiane, have been arriving in carloads, confecsee enjoyed undist

TO MEET THE EMERGENCY.

The Democrats wanted the ways and means committee to postpone action on the tariff and bond bills, but the Republicans ordered them to be re-ported by strict party vote.

made a general protest against both measures. The tariff bill was first strike it out, the Democrats voting knew of his paying some of his former debts with money he received for preaching at these places.

It holiday the departments were consequent, which would be impossible to secure from the treasury department before Thursday the data necessary to support the Democratic contention, and closed with a motion that further remitten be postponed two days.

This motion was defeated, as was

with a general disclaim r. He stated Confederate war. At what time Valley that \$70,000,000 of the amount was in Falls commenced business, I do not greenbacks, which has not been regreenbacks, which has not been received as revenues, but which were redeemed with gold, and that they belonged practically to the redemption fund. They were a part, really, of the cash balance, and ought not to be used for current expenses. He showed that the greenbacks were used as an "endless chain" to draw gold from the Treasury, and approved the poticy Dingley continued, was to furnish the money needed for the expenses of the Government without trenching on the gold reserve, or the greenbacks which had been redeemed in gold. He ad mitted that in offering these revenue measures the Republicans have waived, for the moment, their protection principles and they made this con-cession, hoping that the President would be equally unselfish in putting his own objections behind Lim. Mr. Dingley insisted that the bill was not ntended as a party measure. It was, he explained, non-partisan in character, and he hoped that it would poll trying to establish perpetual motion, spending thousands of dollars without which, according to the President's which, according to the President's There are few places, Mr. Editor, so well adapted to manufacturing purposes as Cantrell's, or VanPatton shoals. The entire fall is said to be prompt action. Every deal's delay to the condition of the prompt action. message, and disclosures made in priprompt action. Every day's delay added to the embarrassment of the administration. Inasmuch as no revision of the tariff was attempted in the measure in question no discussion in committee at this time was neces-

The Republicans, he said, in conclusion, had taken the tariff law of 1894 as a basis, and, according to the importations for that year, the new bill would add \$40,000,000 annually to the revenues. Of this sum \$12,000,000 would be derived from duties on row wool, \$14,000,000 on manufactures of wool and \$14,000,000 additional from the horizontal increase on the remain ing schedules, except sugar, which was not changed, and lumber, the duty on which would be 60 per cent. of the McKinley tariff rate.

The first and only break in the Demperatic column was the motion of Mr. Turner (Dom. of Ga.) to strike out the second section of the bond bill authorizing the issuance of \$50,000,000 certificates of indebtedness. On this motion Mr. Tarsney (Dem. of Mo.) voted with the Republicans and the amendment was lost.

Thereupon, Mr. McMillin (Dem. o Fenn.) offered an amendment that the certificates issued should be subject to taxation as are the greenbacks and other moneys, but this amendment was against it.

THE OPENING OF BILTIMORE.

Vanderbilts Beautiful House Grounds Near Asheville. George W. Vanderbilt, the younges member of the great New York family of millionaires, formally opened his country home near Asheville on Christ owner of Biltmore; Mrs. Bromley, his aunt; Mrs. Kissam, Miss Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W Seward Webb, and their daughter and son, Cornelius Vanderbilt and family, W. K. Vanderbilt, W. D. Sloane and family and others. The private cars, and brought with them an army of servants.

For two weeks previous G. W. Van of carvers, jointers, decorators and to the great mansion, and it stands today, in connection with its surrounding park and outlying bunting and fishing preserves, the most valuable as well as the most extensive private property in America. The house tract contains in the country to 8,000 acres, upon which seventy-five search for gold. British Guiana has miles of unrivalled driveways have an area estimated at 99,925 square already been constructed, while the hunting preserves embrace 87,000 acres, in which is included Mount Pisgah, one of the most prominent peaks on Asheville plateau, which boasts the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains. For two week- provisions of all kinds

tions in hundred pound packages, me, fish, fowls of all sorts, frozon ,eats in carloads, all giving intimaion as to the bountiful good cheer value of all other which is to be dispensed. At 11 o'clock

la Christmas tree was given all em- the choir.

ployes on the estate, numbering between 300 and 500. Barrels of mistletoe and wagon loads of holly and cartloads of packages were put into this feature, and the banquet hall was crowded with eager, happy faces for more than two hours. After the Christmas tree a bountiful dinner was

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Walle the company now at Biltmore is made up exclusively of members of the Vanderbilt family, the festvities will broaden towards the close of the week, when a large company of Mr. Vanderbilt's New York friends will b his guests for perhaps ten days. The time will be spent in coaching parties, hunting parties, fox chasing, quat shooting and fishing.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT O. WIN-THROP.—At the latest meeting of the trustees of the Peabody educational fund a committee was appointed to draw up a tribute to the memory of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. That committee consisted of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, the Hon. William A. Courtenay, of South Carolina, and the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New York. Charles E. L. Wingate writes from Boston to the New York Critic: "I have just seen a copy of that tribute, and quote one strong paragraph.

Judging by its style, I should say that the memorial was written by Mr. Choate. After speaking of the warm personal friendship of Mr. Peabody, the founder of the trust, with Mr. Winthrop, illustrated by the appointment of the latter as one of the original trussees and permanent president, the trib-ute says: "His lofty character, his courteous bearing, his uniform kindness in all his dealings with the trustees over whom he presided, endeared him to each member of the trust as a warm personal friend, and the light which his experience and knowledge shed upon every question that arose for deliberation always made the task of his associates an easy one. We felt that whatever Mr. Winthrop approved, after the study and reflection which he insisted upon giving to every measure projected, must of course be right. It was a very great thing for an institu-tion like this to be presided over by such a man, who for a quarter of a century was willing to give to its continual service the best powers with which he

THE COST OF BAD ROADS.—The office of road inquiry of the Department of Agriculture has completed an interesting investigation relating to the use of the common roads of the United States. Returns have been received from about 1,200 counties. showing the average length of haul from farms to markets or shipping points to be 12 miles; the average weight of load for two horses, 2,002 pounds; and the average cost per ton per mile 25 cents, or \$2 for the entire haul. Estimating the farm products at 219,824,227 tons in weight and mak ing estimates on other articles carried over the public roads, it is calculated that the aggregate expense of this transpartation in the United States is 8946,414,665 per annum. been asked from the United States consuls abroad of the expense of hauling where the roads are good, so as to render possible a calculation which will show how much of this large outlay is due to bad roads. The estimate s ventured, however, upon information in the office of road inqury, counting the loss of time in reaching markets, the enforced idleness and the wear and tear to live stock and hauling machinery caused by poor roads, that two-thirds of the cost might be saved by an improvement of the roads

A DISMAL FAILURE .-- One of the most amusing stories of the day treats of mistaken philanthropy. At a certain army post there was a sentry on duty near the hospital. The surgeon was preparing to go to bed inside, when he was annoyed and alarmed at the sentry's coughing. His experienced car told him that the man had a severe bronchial affliction, needing a strong remedy.

He debated awhile with himself, and then going into the dispensing room, compounded a powerful mixture. This he took outside to the sentry with instructions to swallow it immediately. The man refused. The surgeon insisted and finally commanded the man to take the medicine; which he did, with much grumbling. Then the worthy surgeon went to bed, pleased to hear no more coughing. Next morning to his surprise the

commadding officer sent for him and said that the sentry had complained declaring that the surgeon had forced him to swallow something he thought was poison. An investigation followed and revealed the fact that while the surgeon was mixing the medicine, the coughing sentry had been relieved and consequently the remedy had been given to the wrong man,

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.—The story of Russia's proffered loan of \$40,000,000 in gold to the United States has been confirmed with the exception that the details of the offer are somewhat changed. It is still the sensation of financial and diplomatic circles and has not only improved the tone of American markets, but possibly prevented any further raid on the gold reserve. It is not expected, however, that the United States will accept the offer, which was made eighteen months ago, and declined at that time, although the gold, it is understood, is still at the disposal of this country. It is considered more than likely the gold will be obtained from Russian bankers instead of from any English sources. This is the most natural conclusion for the reason that, pending the Venezuelan trouble, President Cleveland would not care to enter into a new arrangement with British capitalists for a new supply of gold. attitude of Russia toward the United States has always been of a most friendly character. As the offer was long before the Venezuelan trouble, that could not be said to have any bearing apon the loan.

-It is said that during one of Mr. Moody's meetings a worker approached a young man with the question, "Are you a Christian?" The young man looked up, smiling good-naturedly as he replied, "Oh, no, sir; I am one of "Oh, no, sir; I am one of